



Borough of Colne



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1968

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

BOROUGH of COLNE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor P. Somers, J.P.)

Vice-Chairman

Alderman W. H. Hirst

Alderman H. Craddock, C.C.

" B. Davidson, J.P.

" J. E. Driver

" F. Wilson, J.P.

Councillor D. Broadley

" J. F. E. Ilott

" F. Nowell

" Mrs. M. Parker

" A. E. Seed, C.C.

" J. E. Winton

B O R O U G H o f C O L N E

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

P. G. HOLT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
Abattoir Superintendent

A. PEARSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (X Ø)

Public Health Inspectors:

J. V. BIRD, M.A.P.H.I. (X)

P. N. WRIGHT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (X Ø)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

H. S. Wilson (appointed September 1968)

Smoke Control Assistant:

G. T. Cook (appointed October 1968)

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk: Miss I. M. Swire

Clerk: Mrs. M. Barritt (Resigned December 1968)

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONSX Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Ø Certified Smoke Inspector

Health Department
COLNE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year ending the 31st December 1968. The layout follows the usual pattern, but for the first time there have been introduced some photographs which I hope will add interest to the reading matter.

The decline in the population continued, and as there was a slight excess of births over deaths, it is clear that the loss of one hundred people was caused by outward migration. This is disappointing in view of the employment figures which show that there is no shortage of work in the town.

Since I took up my appointment as Medical Officer of Health on the 1st September 1968, I have had time to look around and take stock of the situation, and it is my belief that the biggest problem facing the town is that of dereliction, particularly on the South side. The problem is one that is self-perpetuating and creates a vicious circle which cannot be broken without active intervention. Some way will have to be found of overcoming the long delays between representation of unfit property to the Council and the actual clearance. I find that several months before my arrival in Colne, a clearance area was represented, and at the time of writing is still waiting for action. We should keep up the momentum of a steady programme of representation followed by physical clearance after a short interval, and then we would really see the end of slum housing and derelict areas. What an uplift this would be to the town.

I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest, and to acknowledge the work of all members of the Health Department, without whom this report could not have been written.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P.G. HOLT

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Colne is situated in excellent natural surroundings, lying between 420 feet and 800 feet above sea level. There is good natural drainage and a plentiful supply of water.

Approximately 38% of the workers were employed in the textile industry. The next largest group of 12% were employed in engineering and electrical goods. The other industries include building and civil engineering, metal goods, leather, timber, furniture, etc., construction, transport, professional services and administration, distributive and various miscellaneous services.

In January 1968 the unemployed register was 257, an unemployment percentage rate of 2.8%; and in December 1968 it was 191, a rate of 1.9%.

There was one factory closure in 1968, affecting 150 textile workers and a redundancy affecting 40 workers at another textile firm. Apart from these a high level of employment has been maintained, and short time working has been negligible.

During 1968, 306 men and 174 women were placed in employment locally, and 139 men and 67 women in other districts. The total placing figure of 686 is the highest since 1955. On the 4th December 1968, there were unfilled vacancies for 10 men and 13 women.

This information was supplied by the Manager of the Colne branch of the Department of Employment and Productivity.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1968

Area (in acres)	5,939
Population (1961 census)	19,410
Population (Mid Year 1968 Estimate)	18,750
No. of Inhabited Houses end of 1968		
according to Rate Book	7,398
Rateable Value	£522,464
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,035

R A I N F A L L

Rainfall was recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works by a bucket rain gauge (diameter of funnel: 5 inches) and from the 6th May, 1963 by a Dines Tilting Syphon Rain Gauge (diameter of funnel: 11.31 inches) which was transferred from Judge Fields.

The height of the rain gauge site above sea level is 422.41 feet

The top of the bucket gauge is 1 foot above ground level.

The top of the tilting gauge is 1' 9" above ground level.

Site position - Latitude 53°51'0" N Longitude 2°11'50" W.

Average Annual Rainfall 1924 - 1967: 44.35 inches

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL FOR 1968

Month	Depth in inches	No. of days on which rain fell	
January	5.66	19	Monthly Average 4.38
February	1.90	7	
March	5.86	16	Heaviest Rainfall for one month: October 9.90"
April	3.71	16	
May	4.99	18	Heaviest Rainfall for one day: 20th September 2.80"
June	4.40	15	
July	3.83	12	
August	2.66	12	
September	9.90	20	Lowest Rainfall for one month: December 1.60"
October	5.06	18	
November	2.98	13	
December	1.60	12	
	52.55	178	

T E M P E R A T U R E

Thermometer moved from Cemetery to Judge Fields, 1st October 1947

Highest Temperature, 1935 - 1968	16th August 1947	..	95°F
Lowest Temperature, 1935 - 1968	20th January 1940	..	50°F
Maximum Temperature 1968	30th June	..	78°F
" " "	22nd August	..	"
Minimum Temperature 1968	9th January	..	12°F

This information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1968

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Birth rate per thousand of the estimated resident population:
Legitimate	247	127	120	
Illegitimate	50	24	26	
Totals:	297	151	146	15.8

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Rate per thousand total births (live and still)
Legitimate	2	1	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Totals:	2	1	1	7.0

<u>DEATHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Death rate per thousand of the estimated resident population:
Totals:	293	150	143	15.6

1968 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor: 1.21) = 19.1
1968 " death-rate (" " : 0.93) = 14.5

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	8	7	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals:	8	7	1

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births: 27.0

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	5	4	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals:	5	4	1

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (Rate)

17

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals:	3	2	1

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (Rate)

10

PERINATAL MORTALITY: Still births and deaths under 1 week of age: 5

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 17

MATERNAL MORTALITY: Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth & abortion: 1

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 3.34

C O M P A R A T I V E T A B L E S

BOROUGH OF COLNE	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Total			
Population 18,750	No.Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No.Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No.Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1968	297	15.8	293	15.6	2	7	1	3	8	27	5	17
Year 1967	289	15.3	287	15.2	2	7	1	3	8	28	4	14
Year 1966	288	15.2	321	16.9	4	14	N11	N11	5	17	3	10
Year 1965	297	15.7	269	14.2	6	20	N11	N11	11	37	9	30
Year 1964	293	15.4	291	15.3	6	20	N11	N11	3	10	3	10
Year 1963	281	14.6	279	14.5	6	21	N11	N11	9	32	5	18
Average 5 years 1963-67	-	15.4	-	15.2	-	16	-	0.6	7	25	5	16

1968 adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor: 1.21) = 19.1 per 1,000
1968 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor: 0.93) = 14.5 per 1,000

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1968

(Registrar General's Official Returns, 1968)

All causes - 293. Males 150: Females 143.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1
2. Measles		1
3. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	
4. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	
5. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	11	4
6. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast		2
7. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus		4
8. Leukaemia	2	
9. Other malignant Neoplasms, etc.	14	14
10. Anaemias		2
11. Other diseases of Nervous System etc.	1	3
12. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2
13. Hypertensive Disease	1	1
14. Ischaemic Heart Disease	45	30
15. Other forms of Heart Disease	4	7
16. Cerebrovascular Disease	21	26
17. Other diseases of Circulatory System	5	10
18. Influenza	1	1
19. Pneumonia	2	8
20. Bronchitis and Emphysema	14	5
21. Asthma	1	
22. Other diseases of Respiratory System		1
23. Peptic Ulcer	1	
24. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia		1
25. Other diseases of Digestive System	1	1
26. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	
27. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	
28. Other diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	3
29. Abortion		1
30. Congenital Anomalies	2	
31. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	
32. Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1
33. Symptoms and Ill-defined conditions	2	4
34. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	4
35. All other accidents	4	5
36. Suicide and Self-inflicted injuries	3	1
37. All other External Causes		1
	150	143

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTHS and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1968

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterley Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population						Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	Cancer (Lung and Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-natal Mortality	Maternal Causes (excluding Abortion)	Due to Abortion	Total	
COLNE Estimated population mid 1968: 18,750	19.1	0.21 7.0 (a)	14.5	0.05	Nil	0.8	2.13	27.0	17.0	3.34	Nil	3.34	
ENGLAND AND WALES Estimated home population mid 1968: 48,593,000	16.9	0.24 14.3 (a)	11.9	0.030	0.013	0.59	1.72	18.3	12.4	0.18	0.06	0.24	

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

1968 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age. Compiled from Official Registrations.

Causes of death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	4	-	1	1	6	-	2	-	-	8
Bronchopneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Uraemia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1968 is 27 per 1,000 live births. It is a decrease of 1.0 per 1,000 on the figure for 1967 and is 9.0 per 1,000 above the rate for the country as a whole.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

BIRTHS

The number of live births registered during the year was 297. Of these, 151 were males and 146 females. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population is an increase of 0.5 on the previous year, and is 0.4 more than the average for the previous five years.

The adjusted birth-rate is 19.1 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 1.21.

STILL BIRTHS:

The still birth-rate is 7.0 per thousand total (live and still) births less than that of the country as a whole.

DEATHS:

The number of deaths registered was 293 of which 150 were males and 143 females. The death rate is 15.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, representing an increase of 0.4 on the previous year, and is 0.4 more than the average for the previous five years.

The adjusted death rate is 14.5 per 1,000, the comparability figure being 0.93

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1968

Heart diseases, diseases of the blood vessels and cancer were again the principal causes of death in Colne.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

In subsequent sections full details are found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Borough for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Lancashire County Council is responsible for many of these services, under the National Health Services Act, but day to day administration is delegated to the No. 6 Divisional Health Committee on which Colne Borough has three representatives.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out for Colne Corporation at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston. The undermentioned examinations were undertaken during 1968:

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>
Milk - Methylene Blue Reduction Test	57
Milk - Biological Tests	422
Milk - Phosphatase Test	3
Milk - Turbidity Test	2
Water	30
Ice Cream	6
	<hr/>
	520
	<hr/>

Pathological

Portion of liver and kidney from bullock

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951, SECTION 47

(Removal to suitable premises of persons in need
of care and attention)

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, and action is taken by them to secure adequate hospital treatment for the varying needs of the people.

The general hospitals in Burnley and district available to Colne Residents are:-

Hartley Hospital, Colne
 Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson
 General Hospital, Burnley
 Victoria Hospital, Burnley
 Marsden Hospital, Burnley

There is also Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

The following Maternity Hospitals are also available:

Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne
 Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley

THE CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Christiana Hartley Maternity Home in Barrowford Road serves the Borough of Colne and the neighbouring districts.

The accommodation consists of 14 maternity beds and 2 isolation beds. The maternity block contains 2 labour wards, sterilisation room, nursery and duty room. There is also an ante-natal clinic, observation block, kitchen and laundry.

PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature infants are retained in the Maternity Home until their progress is equal to that of a child born at full term pregnancy.

Premature babies born at home can be admitted to the Maternity Home or hospital if the home conditions are unsuitable. The midwife has access to special equipment maintained at the Divisional Health Offices for premature babies, should it be necessary.

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The clinic is situated to the East of the main building of the Home, from which it is entirely separate. The accommodation consists of a waiting room and sanitary accommodation, dressing cubicles, laboratory and two consulting rooms.

Sessions are held bi-weekly on Wednesday and Friday afternoons for patients seeking admission to the Home. General practitioners attend their own patients at the Clinic by appointment. In addition, sessions are held at the Child Health Centre, Albert Road, by the County Midwives for patients having babies in their own homes. These are held weekly on Friday afternoons from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance and sitting case cars are provided, and, where long distances are involved, arrangements may be made for conveyance by train. All drivers and attendants have completed the County Council's Training Programme. Resuscitation apparatus, and other essential equipment, is carried in all ambulances.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is conducted at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

The number of Colne patients on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st was 28.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	10	2
Females	15	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following services are also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

These are held at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, as follows:

Males and Females

Tuesday	...	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Friday	...	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

HEARING AID REPAIR SERVICE

This service is available in the Health Centre, Bank House, on the first and third Friday of each month from 10-15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Appointments for repairs must be made through the Hospital Secretary, Burnley General Hospital. Free hearing aid batteries and cords can now be obtained at the General Office, Bank House, during office hours.

CHIROPODY

A Chiropody Service for Old Age Pensioners is available on Monday and Tuesday all day and Friday a.m. by appointment at Bank House.

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

Arrangements are made by the County Council for the convalescent care of persons recovering from illness who are no longer in need of medical treatment.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Regular examinations are made in schools by the County staff and advice given at the various clinics held for school children.

CLINICS

The following clinics are held for Colne children

Clinic	Where held	Day and Time
Child Health	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance)
	Laneshawbridge	Thursday - 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2nd and 4th Tuesday in month 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Bank House	Friday - 1.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.
Chiropody	Bank House	Monday and Tuesday all day, and Friday a.m.
Dental	Bank House	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
Minor Ailments	Bank House	Daily 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic	Bank House	Monday a.m. by appointment
Orthoptic	Bank House	First Friday each month by appointment p.m.
Immunisation		
Anti-Diphtheria	Bank House	As for Child Health
Whooping Cough		" " "
and Tetanus		
Vaccination		
Anti-Poliomyelitis	Bank House	As for Child Health
Anti-Smallpox		" " "
Anti-Measles		By appointment
Speech Therapy	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon

SALE OF BABY FOOD

Baby Food, National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice are sold at Bank House at the following times:

Wednesday	9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

CHILD HEALTH

There are four Health Visitors appointed by the County Council visiting mothers and children in the Colne area.

The accommodation at the Health Clinic, Bank House, consists of one consulting room, two dressing and weighing rooms, a kitchen and large waiting room.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two day nurseries under the administration of the County Council.

The one at North Valley Road accomodates 60 children and that at Haverholt 48 children.

Newtown Nursery School, which is under the control of the Education Authority, accommodates a total of 60 children.

CHILDREN'S ACT 1948

By the provision of this Act, certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council. The Department is responsible for children who are for one reason or another deprived of the normal care of their parents. The children are cared for in children's homes, residential nurseries, hostels and foster homes.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Unmarried mothers and their children are catered for in Mother and Baby Homes administered by Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations, who work in close co-operation with the County Council.

MENTAL HEALTH

Three Male Health Visitors are available for dealing with mentally sick and mentally subnormal persons. The North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health and the local branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children are both active in the area. Information and advice can be obtained from the Divisional Health Office.

The Boulsworth Hostel and the adjacent Ecroyd Training Centre for mentally handicapped persons were opened in 1965, the first providing accommodation for 60 men and women.

The Ecroyd Centre also provides the venue for a social club which is assisted by voluntary workers and meets each Thursday evening.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

In October 1968 a branch committee of the Family Planning Association was formed in Colne and a clinic is now held in Bank House on alternate Monday evenings.

HOME NURSING

District Nurses of the Divisional Health Staff are assigned to the Borough for this service

MIDWIFERY

There are three Midwives appointed by the County Council practising in the Borough.

HOME HELP

Enquiries for home help are referred to the Home Help Organiser. This service includes a scheme of night and evening help.

LOAN OF MEDICAL COMFORTS

The County Council Clinic in Leeds Road, Nelson, is open for the loan of medical comforts at the undermentioned times:

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. - Mondays to Fridays

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948Burial of the dead

It is the duty of a Local Authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of the body of a person who has died or been found dead in their area where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made.

Arrangements were made for the burial of two elderly men.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS
GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS
IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881
 Colne Corporation Act, 1897
 Colne Corporation Act, 1905
 Colne Corporation Act, 1921
 Colne Corporation Act 1933
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951
 Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1903
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sections 17, 22, 81, 85, and 94)
 Public Health Act, 1925, part II (Streets and Buildings)
 Housing of the Rural Workers Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health,
 12th February, 1929 as amended by Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1942
 Borough of Colne (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1932
 Stationers' and Booksellers' Exemption Order, 1913
 Closing Order for Butchers' Shops, 1921
 The Colne (Food) Order, 1950.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

New Streets, 1925
 Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses 1908
 Bye-laws with respect to Private Slaughterhouses, 1908
 Public Slaughterhouse Bye-laws, 1933
 Public Slaughterhouse (Regulations), 1932
 Bye-laws with respect to Offensive Trades, 1934
 Bye-laws with respect to Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1936
 Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the
 observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with
 the Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, 1950.
 Building Regulations, 1965
 Bye-laws for the Good Rule and Government and Prevention of Nuisances in the
 Borough, 1957.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS

AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious diseases was slightly more during 1968. The total number of notifications received was 96, 79 of these being cases of Measles.

VACCINATION

SMALLPOX - It is to be regretted that such a large number of parents do not accept the vaccination of their children against smallpox. With the increasing number of people travelling by air, and thus getting from one spot on the globe to another in a matter of hours, the chance of smallpox being introduced into our area is very much greater. This was demonstrated by the very serious outbreaks in several parts of the Country during early 1962. I would strongly urge parents to have their babies vaccinated. This is now generally carried out in the second year.

TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guérin) vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to school children who had reached the age of 13 years. The response was very good, B.C.G. vaccination gives protection against tuberculosis, and protection is very necessary as there are still many undiscovered cases.

Since March, 1962, vaccination has been offered to children of 13 years and upwards, and to students at universities and colleges.

POLIOMYELITIS - Protection against poliomyelitis was offered to persons from the age of 6 months to 40 years and to expectant mothers of all ages. Three oral doses are necessary with an interval of 4 weeks between each dose. The response has been very satisfactory.

A fourth dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infant school.

MEASLES - Since May 1968 a live attenuated vaccine against measles has been available for all children from 1 year. This is a single dose vaccine which is thought to confer life-long immunity.

Measles is a common complaint of early childhood which although in recent years has had a low death rate, has had a high incidence of complications which sometimes cause a long period of ill health. The initial response to the vaccine has been good.

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS - Clinics for active immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are held weekly at the School Clinic, Bank House. Though diphtheria is a rare disease, and whooping cough is on the decline, there is no room for complacency. Parents are exhorted to have all their children immunised, for it is only by doing so that these diseases can be effectively prevented. A booster dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infant school.

Total deaths	2
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TUBERCULOSIS

New Patients and Mortality during 1968

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 "	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 " & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	4				1			

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 with reference to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1968

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my fifteenth Annual Report on the environmental service provided by this Department.

STAFFING

The decision to appoint a Smoke Control Assistant to help with the greatly increased work created by the speeding up of smoke control was implemented during the year. Mr. T. Cook joined the Department in this capacity in September 1968.

After a lapse of two years and the failure to obtain a choice of candidates in 1967 for the appointment of pupil Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. S. Wilson was appointed to this post in the autumn of 1968.

One change occurred in the Department, this time in the clerical staff. Mrs. M. Barritt, who had been with us for seven years, left to be married.

We offer a warm welcome to the newcomers and our best wishes to our former clerk.

SLAUGHTERING

It is difficult to pinpoint if and where progress has been made. There has been a slight increase in the number of animals slaughtered but the effort involved in the additional meat inspection is quite out of proportion to the increase. In mid year the Co-operative Society, following a group amalgamation, extended their slaughtering from two days in the week to five and the other private slaughterhouse after extensive internal refitting was reopened and here the slaughtering throughput was extended by the transfer of some of the trade previously based at the public abattoirs. This is a typical instance of the dissipation of labour. The terms of contract with the lessees of the Public Abattoir forbid Sunday slaughtering and a gentleman's agreement of many years standing has existed with the private slaughterhouse occupiers that weekend slaughtering should not be done. All three have infringed this actual or implied restriction on one or more occasions since the expansion of their trade. One occasionally gains the impression they are all 'straining at the leash' to make a break through. I have greatly appreciated the Committee's stand by backing me in this resolve to prevent Sunday slaughtering. However sympathetic one may be to the excuses put forward for the need to slaughter beyond noon on Saturday or on Sunday one realizes that inspectors have other plans for their weekend break and can be expected to react to it after a time. The possibility of another and larger concern opening a slaughterhouse in the town and demanding as of right permission to slaughter at weekends would cause an immediate reaction by the existing firms demanding similar consent.

The year 1968 saw the end of the wiping cloth in the preparation of carcasses. Regulations made in 1966 gave an interim period to allow slaughterhouse occupiers to arrange for spraying equipment to be installed to wash down the carcasses. Even powerful sprays are not entirely satisfactory in removing blood and hair which inadvertently soils the surface of the meat during the dressing process. Particularly on lamb carcasses there is reason to criticise the methods adopted in dressing the carcase.

In this district the breasts are broken back to thicken the loins and the forelegs are pinned to thicken the shoulder whilst the omentum fat is spread over the legs. This improves the look of the chops and shoulder joints and dolls up the legs but if the process is done whilst the surface is wet from water spraying then the flesh can remain sticky and in summer there would be early souring behind the folded breast and the fore shank and under the net around the thick end of the loin. We now find the trend being taken to fit up disposable paper containers so that a length of absorbent paper can be torn off to mop up the surface of the carcase. This is all very creditable but one wonders if it would not be better to barrel dress the lamb carcase in which there is no breaking back the breast and pinning the foreshank and also to cease using the 'net'.

OPERATION SPRINGCLEAN

1968 has been the year when 'Operation Springclean' took place covering the North West of England. This was sponsored by the civic trust and the North West Economic Development Council etc. and the publicity made the public much more aware of the unsightliness of many parts of our towns, particularly those disfigured by dilapidated fencing, broken down hen huts and sheds, dilapidated car bodies, waste ground littered with parts of prams and old iron, odd corners and the yards of empty properties in which old mattresses and rubbish had been dumped.

It is to be regretted that the Council has found it impossible to meet the requirement of the Civic Amenities Act that a place or compound should be made available where people in the town could unload their bulky junk and mattresses and old cars, particularly in an evening or at week ends. In the matter of rubbish the adage that 'like attracts like' is very apt. If an old mattress is dumped in the yard of an empty house one could bet with some certainty that before very long numerous other articles and bedding would have mysteriously arrived in the same yard. And the same applies at a tip at Monkroyd. This in itself is one of the most unsightly pieces of ground to be seen in Colne. Quite apart from industrial refuse placed on the tip by the owners, rubbish of all kinds, cars, washers, ovens, prams, tyres in their dozens, cardboard, rags, contents of dustbins can be found on this piece of ground. The adjacent piece of ground between the main road and the lay-by was until recently in much the same condition. This, being the Corporation's responsibility, has been attended to.

SERVICES AND GRANTS

Such publicity as that mentioned above could well be extended to cover many other features of the services and grants available to the public. Publicity needs to be repeated at frequent intervals. If one went into the street and asked the first fifty people one met if they were aware of the following such grants and services how many would know the answers to any of them:-

The Council will, upon request at the Town Hall, arrange to remove from the yard of any dwelling, large or small pieces of furniture, beds, bedding, etc. Unless the amount of goods is exceptional there is no charge.

The Council will accept at Knotts Lane Yard during normal working hours any large item of rubbish such as a broken down car, an old cooker, wringer, pram, tyres, or any other large item for disposal. No charge will be made.

The Council will make a grant of £10 10. 0. towards the cost of converting a tippler closet into a water closet.

A householder wishing to instal a modern bathroom in a house without one may obtain grants to a maximum of £155 depending on what has to be provided. The amount of grant is likely to be increased by promised legislation. The property must satisfy certain conditions, the principal one being that it must have a life of at least 15 years.

A tenant of a similar house whose landlord refuses to improve it can ask the Local Authority to exercise their power to require the landlord to improve it.

A free service is given to a householder for the clearance of mice or rats from domestic premises. A small charge is made for business premises. This service is provided by the Health Department.

A free service is given to ridding premises of wasps' nests. This also is provided by the Health Department.

OPEN AIR TRADING

We have seen the attempt to re-establish an open market in the town. Trading in such a way often provides a colourful centre of interest in a town and can stimulate trading generally amongst the shopping neighbourhood. The sale of unwrapped foodstuffs other than fruit and vegetable would have been quite unacceptable in relation to modern standards of food hygiene and were therefore not represented in the choice of stallholder made. Much to my surprise there were applicants for stalls who wished to sell wrapped foods and one of these was given a trial. His wares were polythene wrapped confectionery. By the apparent success of his trade it speaks well of the public that they are so hygiene conscious to patronise such a stall. In the routine inspection of food shops one so often finds that cakes or pastries or pies or dishes of meat paste are displayed almost under the noses of customers and often on top of glass screens which are supposed to be there to give food protection from coughs and sneezes. When questioned about this the excuse invariably given is that the goods have just been delivered and there has not been time to stack them behind the protective screening. If the same awareness of food hygiene as is displayed in buying polythene wrapped food was universal the trade in such shops where careless handling of food is seen would quickly drop and put the shopkeeper out of business. The public could influence food hygiene practices much quicker than the Public Health Inspector who only visits once by chance.

TWILIGHT AREAS

Dereliction in house property has grown apace. Several streets have half the houses empty and are crying out for clearance long before we are in a position to make formal representation.

These houses have been rejected by the community sometimes years before formal procedure can catch up with them. Many of these houses are such that if they were in some other part of the town they would continue to have a few years life before them. Environmental improvement, now assuming some importance in proposed legislation on Housing, is desperately needed in much of the Southern half of the town.

The Great George Street Clearance Area was put forward for consideration and acquisition by Compulsory Purchase decided. It comprises an area of 33 back-to-back type houses. No further progress had been made at the year end.

Warm thanks are deserved by members of the staff for their general unflappability and willingness to make progress. The support so readily given by the Health Committee is much appreciated.

I am, Mr. Chairman and members
Yours faithfully,

A. PEARSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

THE NEED FOR OPERATION SPRING-CLEAN

Not all deposits of unsuitable objects occur in the town. These photographs show the defacement of the countryside on our doorstep, by industry in the top photograph, and by the scrap dealer in the lower photograph



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The North Calder Water Board supplies Colne, Nelson and district with water.

The town's water is obtained from a catchment area of 780 acres near at hand on Emmott Moor and feeds the Laneshaw Reservoir which has a capacity of 75 million gallons.

The reservoir is well situated, 858 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Corn Close Borehole, with pumping plant, was completed in 1937. The capacity of the borehole is 40,000 gallons per hour.

The supply is adequate and of excellent quality, giving satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following examinations were made during the year:

(a)	Raw Water	Bacteriological Examinations	9
(b)	Water going into supply where treatment is installed:		
		Bacteriological Examinations	186
		Chemical Analyses	15

Chlorination plant installed in the Laneshaw Filter House, during 1942, treats both the low level and high level supplies.

Filtration is carried out by Bell and Candy mechanical pressure filters.

Plumbo-solvent action is nil.

Mains extensions to 112 new houses have been laid. Reservicing work under an assisted scheme has given improved supplies to numerous older houses in various parts of the town.

The water in the outlet main from the open service reservoir at Bents is re-chlorinated.

Number of houses and business premises with piped supplies:

Direct from mains	(a)	Dwellinghouses	7393
	(b)	Business premises	856

There are no supplies by means of standpipe.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HARDNESS OF WATERFOR COLNE 1968

	Parts per 100,000
High Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	6.3
- Permanent - After boiling	1.7
	<hr/> 8.0 <hr/>
Low Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	3.5
- Permanent - After boiling	1.5
	<hr/> 5.0 <hr/>

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Forty-two dwellings obtain their water from private sources. These are mainly farmhouses and country cottages.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are approximately 40 miles of sewers within the area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewage disposal are concentrated at the Sewage Purification Works in Burnley Road.

The construction of these works was completed during 1961. The treatment now comprises grit removal, detritus maceration, primary settlement in two circular settlement tanks, primary and secondary filters with recirculation and humus tank treatment of the filter effluent. The sludge from the primary tanks and the humus tanks is collected in sludge wells, conditioned with lime and copperas and pressed in filter presses to remove the excess water. The pressed sludge is stored in the works and sold for agricultural purposes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Authority is responsible for the supervision and protection of the rivers and streams in the area and, where necessary, their attention is directed to cases of river pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were 19 pail closets and 41 privies still in use in the area at the end of the year. In most of these cases there is an adequate supply of water, but no sewer available. Conversions to the water carriage system would necessitate the provision of a septic tank and filter, but due care should be taken before installations are carried out, to ensure that land and ditches are not fouled by the effluent.

In September 1958, for a period of three years, the Council made available a Grant towards the cost of converting a pail closet to a fresh water closet. Since then this period has been further extended and is still valid. The Grant is £25, or half the cost of conversion, whichever is the lower.

The conversion of 64 waste-water closets into fresh water closets has been carried out during the year under review.

Late in 1964 the Corporation Grant of £7. 10. 0. per conversion was increased to £10. 10. 0. In 1968 a grant was given in 37 instances. The other 27 conversions comprised part of improvement schemes submitted to the Council for approval, and the cost of the work involved qualified for Standard or Improvement Grants under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

At the end of the year there were still 1,210 waste-water closets within the Borough. Their conversion is the greatest outstanding sanitary improvement needed.

Conversions and additions in 1968:

Waste W.C.s to fresh W.C.s	64
Waste W.C.s abolished	20
Privy Closets to fresh W.C.s	-
Pail Closets to fresh W.C.s	1
Additional fresh W.C.s provided ..	62
Water Closets abolished	-

Various types existing at the end of 1968:-

	F.W.C.s	W.W.C.s	Privies	Pails
Dwellinghouses	7274	1192	39	19
Factories, Offices and Lock-up Shops	984	10	-	-
Sunday Schools and Institutions	140	-	2	-
Day Schools	160	-	-	-
Public Buildings, Offices etc.	174	8	-	-
Totals:	8732	1210	41	19

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected from approximately 7,500 bins at houses and other buildings, and is transported in two Karrier Bantam and one Shelvoke and Drewery 'Fore and Aft Tipping Body' and one Karrier 'Fore and Aft Tipping Body' Refuse Collector Vehicles. A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained.

Refuse disposal is carried out solely by controlled tipping at Knotts Lane and Barrowford Road, the later being used only in the Winter months.

Street cleansing is carried out by a Karrier Motor Sweeper and by Collectors, working on the 'beat' system with 'Orderly' trucks.

Gullies are emptied by a Karrier 'Yorkshire' Gully Emptier. Septic tanks are emptied at owners' request and cost, by the same means. There are no cesspools to be cleansed at a rate borne charge.

The majority of pail closets are emptied weekly by the Corporation, but there are a number of pail and privy closets in the more inaccessible parts of the district which are emptied by the occupiers.

This service is administered by the Borough Engineer to whom I am indebted for most of this information.

The following is a summary of the ⁴⁰²⁸~~4,342~~ Inspections etc. made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year:

Premises re defects (complaints, etc.)	798
" re infectious diseases	2
" re dirty conditions & accumulations of rubbish	141
" re infestation by insect pests	39
Houses inspected under Housing Acts	19
" " re overcrowding	3
" re Corporation house tenancies	7
Caravans, etc.	17
Clearance area - dereliction, etc.	35
Drains inspected and/or tested	97
Sewers " " " "	10
Visits to premises re closet conversions	41
Corporation tips	9
Rivers and streams	13
River pollution	2
Factories with power	7
" without power	15
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act - Full inspection	25
" " " " " - Revisits	26
" " " " " - Investigation of accidents	-
Factory Outworkers Premises	3
Smoke Observations	45
Visits to premises re smoke emissions and boiler plants	30
Smoke control area visits	959
Dairies, milk vehicles	12
Bakehouses	15
Ice Cream premises	12
Catering premises	55
Food Shops - Butchers	17
" " - Confectioners	2
" " - Fried fish shops	17
" " - Greengrocers	5
" " - Grocers	22
" " - Others	5
Food stalls in Market Hall	20
Food vans	5
Premises re making up of meat products	5
Food stalls on Open Market	3
Visits to Public Abattoir	660
" " private slaughterhouses	237
" " re unsound food	15
Private tips	9
Keeping of poultry, animals etc.	33
Visits re rats and mice	125
Offensive trades and Marine Stores	1
Schools	11

Public Sanitary Conveniences	37
Visits re food poisoning outbreak	23
Bacteriological (a) Water	23
" (b) Ice Cream	6
Milk Sampling (a) Bacteriological	65
" " (b) Biological	-
" " (c) Phosphatase Test	3
" " (d) Turbidity Test	2
Licensed Premises	14
Hospitals, day nurseries re quality of meat under contract	16
Noise nuisance investigation	14
Visits re Burial of the Dead	26
Miscellaneous	21
Abandoned vehicles	149
Total		4028

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VISITS

Rodent Operative: No of visits 1364

TABLE OF NUISANCES RECORDED AND ABATED

Number of complaints received	235
" " informal notices served	86
" " statutory notices served	22
" " nuisances discovered	235
" " " abated	247

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were twice instituted against the owner of a house in a filthy condition who did not comply with the abatement notice. Fines totalling £15 were imposed until the notice was abated.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the owner of a house where quantities of rubbish had been allowed to accumulate in the yard. An order was made for the removal of this rubbish and costs of £5 - 5 - 0 were allowed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPSFactories Acts, 1937 to 1961PART I OF THE ACT

1 - Inspection for purposes of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	7	15	-	-
(ii) Factories not incl. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	148	7	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total	155	22	-	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACTOUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c)	No of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making etc.	20	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

No. of rodent operatives employed - one

Action relating to rodent control during 1968

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district	7557	93
(b) No. of properties inspected	516	6
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	1364	20
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:		
Rats	106	6
Mice	410	-
(e) No. of infested properties treated	516	6



Rodent Operative in action

Each year special treatment of the river banks eastwards from the Sewage Works is undertaken and this photograph shows how rats can make burrows in the waste ground near to the river and to factories.

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS

In May a 10% baiting of the sewer system was undertaken. The following week all baited manholes were checked for takes and afterwards these manholes and those immediately surrounding them were poison treated with Fluoracetamide.

The initial test baiting produced the smallest number of takes we have experienced over the last ten or fifteen years.

No legal action was taken and no notices were served under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades carried out in Colne are:

Tanners:	1	Leather Dressers:	1
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These businesses have been carried on without complaint during the year.

REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VEHICLES

Under the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act 1967 twenty-six abandoned vehicles were removed by statutory action from various sites within the town during 1968. These were disposed of by scrap metal dealers acting on behalf of the Corporation.

Several car owners surrendered vehicles to the Corporation for scrapping, thereby preventing what can be an extremely dangerous nuisance.

No prosecutions were taken under the Civic Amenities Act 1967 during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 101 inspections were made to shops. A verbal request was made in four instances and in one case verbal instructions were found to have been complied with. These were concerned with the display of notices under the provisions of the Shops Acts. Observation shows that shops in the town are closing before the appointed hour.

ANALYSIS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Arts & Crafts	1	Jewellers & Opticians	2
Betting Shop	1	Ladies & Children's Wear	
Brushmaker	1	and Drapery	25
Builders Merchants and		Launderettes	2
Fire-range dealers	3	Newsagents & Booksellers	21
Butchers	20	Painters & Decorators	11
Cards	1	Pet Shops	2
Chemists	6	Plumbers	7
Confectioners, cafes, etc.	17	Printers, Stationery etc.	2
Coal Merchant	1	Radio, T.V., Electrical	
Cycle and Motor Cycle		and Music Dealers	12
Dealers	1	Second Hand Goods	3
Dry Cleaners	5	Sweets & Tobacco	11
Fancy Goods	1	Shoe Repairs & Sales	9
Fish Fryers	12	Self Service stores	6
Florists	4	Tailors & Outfitters	7
Furnishers (House)	6	Toys	1
Garages	19	Travel Agencies	3
Gas Appliances	1	Watch Repairs	1
General Stores	1	Wine & Spirit Merchants	1
Glass & China Ware	2	Vacant Shops	35
Greengrocers	11		
Grocers & Mixed	63	Market Hall:	
Hairdressers (Ladies)	17	Shops	17
" (Gents)	6	Stalls	24
Handyman's Stores	4	Cafes	3
Herbalists	1	Vacant	-
Household Goods	1	Open Market :	
Ironmongers & Hardware	5	Stalls	16
			<hr/>
		TOTAL	432
			<hr/>

Licences were granted to the proprietors of two Pet Shops, under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st May, 1964. The following premises were registered by the end of the year.

Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering Establishments	Fuel Storage Depots
56	131	6	21	1

Of these, the following were inspected:

6	12	1	19	-
---	----	---	----	---

65 visits were made for all purposes.

Contraventions in the standards required by the Act involved the service of 12 notices.

There were no applications for exemption in respect of overcrowding, temperature, sanitary conveniences or running water.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Forty-five observations, each of 30 minutes duration, were taken during the year from the 29 factory chimneys now in use in the district. None of these observations contravened the Clean Air Act.

Thirty visits were made to premises regarding smoke emissions or boiler problems, and advice given to management, engineers and stokers. No legal proceedings were taken.

Building Bye-laws made on October 1st, 1957, under the provision of Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, require the provisions in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as is practicable the emission of smoke.

There are nine chimneys still standing most of which have not been used for at least ten years.

Notice was received of the intention to install an oil fired rotary furnace for foundry work to replace a coke-fired cupola.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The programme has been revised to be completed three years earlier than originally estimated. The target year for completion of the programme is 1973. This will absorb the built up parts of the town.

Six Smoke Control orders affecting nearly 3,000 houses and other buildings are in force details of which are as follows:

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS OPERATIVE IN COLNE BOROUGH

Smoke Control Area	Average Acreage	No. of Dwellings	No. of Industrial premises	No. of Commercial Premises	Others	Operative Date
No. 1	24.60	333	Nil	2	5	1. 8.62
No. 2	66.42	352	11	12	3	1. 8.63
No. 3	30.9	319	Nil	2	Nil	1.12.65
No. 4	26.0	353	1	3	Nil	1.11.66
No. 5	41.0	629	1	7	2	1.11.67
No. 6	243.0	941	2	2	3	1.11.68
Total	431.91	2927	15	28	13	

A seventh Smoke Control Order was prepared and submitted for confirmation by the year end. This has since been confirmed and is due to come into operation in November, 1969. This includes 875 houses, 179 business premises.

In this last area it was found that over 20% of the houses required no conversion of fireplaces, smokeless forms of heating already being used. We are expecting this trend to continue, with a higher percentage being found each year.

INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION

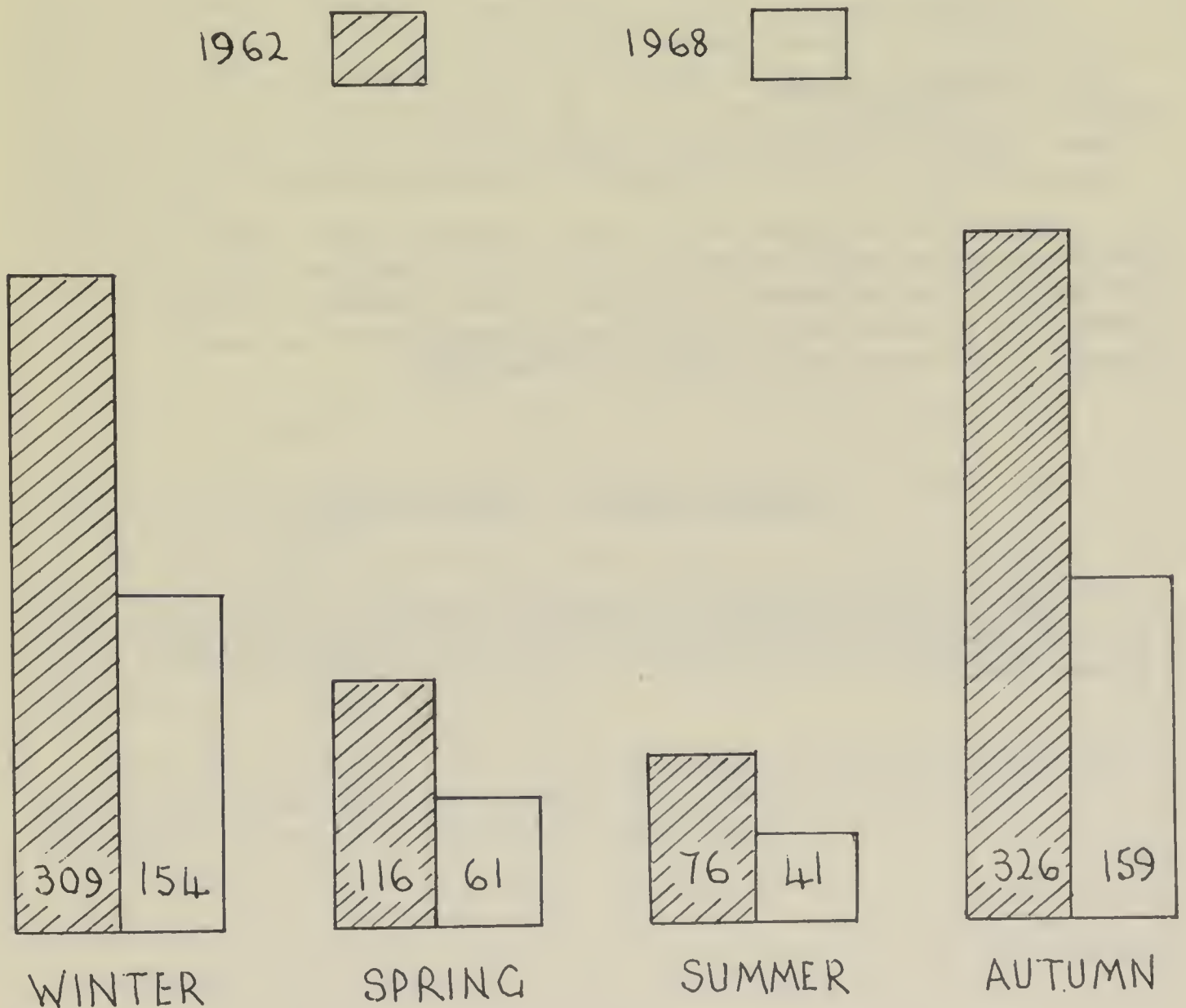
One complaint originating in 1964 and mentioned in last year's report involved a nuisance from fumes and smoke emitted from a 60 foot chimney of premises situated at the bottom of a steep sided valley. The acrid fume was produced by phenolic resin used in bonding felting. Additional water washing of the effluent was introduced but had little effect. Consultation with suppliers of resin, with associated companies in the United States, and with the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service has so far failed to provide a solution to the nuisance.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN COLNE

The diagram below gives an idea of the marked reduction in the amount of smoke in the atmosphere from 1962 to 1968. The first smoke control area was introduced in Colne in 1962, the sixth in 1968.

The volumetric smoke machine from which the readings are obtained is situated at Bank House, Albert Road (not in a Smoke Control Area) and is read every 24 hours.

The readings are expressed in microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre of atmosphere.



DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation is taken to include all insects and parasites.

Private houses are inspected and disinfected upon complaint of infestation from the owner or occupier, and treatment is carried out according to circumstances.

The following treatments were carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors:

TYPES OF PREMISES	NO OF PREMISES	NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT
Council Houses	46	46 (including 5 wasp nests)
Other Houses	47	47 (including 15 " ")
Schools	9	9
Business Premises and others	5	5

Insecticides used depend on the type of infestation found. Bugs, house flies and blow flies are treated with D.D.T. dusts or liquid emulsions. Empty houses infested with fleas are treated with 'Gammexane' smoke generators. Cockroach infestations are treated with 'Dieldrin' and 'Malathion' dusts and Insectrol Lacquer. The results obtained were quite satisfactory.

CORPORATION HOUSES - INCOMING TENANTS

Personal effects and premises of prospective Corporation tenants moving from slum clearance areas are inspected for vermin, and treatment arranged if found necessary.

S C H O O L S

There are 18 County Schools within the Borough, comprising 1 Nursery, 5 Infant Schools, 4 Junior, 3 Primary, 1 Grammar School, 3 Secondary Modern Schools and a College of Further Education.

In the older schools, although the closet accommodation is in good condition under normal usage, the mere fact that it is not under cover means that every winter there are freeze-ups and bursts. Action has been taken in the last four years to provide protection, in some cases by adapting the outside conveniences by building up the front and roofing over. This has been done at four schools and a proportion of the closets needed have been installed within the building in some Infant and Primary Schools. We should not be satisfied until all school conveniences are under cover with heating available to prevent freezing up.

The many school meals kitchens now in operation in the town are busy places, efficiently operated. I have referred before to a particularly stupid County rule which is that the wall and ceiling surfaces should be repainted every four or five years, and that no money should be spent in keeping these walls clean during the period between repainting. The kitchen staff will wash down the paintwork within the reach of a pair of steps on possibly four occasions in the year. Above this point the paintwork gets grubbier and grubbier as time goes on, and inevitably cobwebs appear.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public.

The reconstructed public swimming baths were opened in June, 1963. They consist of the following:

An adult swimming pool, children's pool, shower and foot baths, dressing rooms for use with the main pool, dressing cubicles for school children, sanitary accommodation and also seats for spectators. The children's swimming pool was modernised and re-opened at the beginning of the 1962 swimming season, after being closed to the public for many years.

The water is chlorinated by automatic doser after filtration and re-heating. Thirty samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 28 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year:

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows
(i) by the Local Authority	36	40	-
(ii) by other Local Authorities	-	-	-
(iii) by other bodies and persons	1	-	41

Total number of new houses and flats built by the Local Authority under Housing Acts, 1919 - 1957 to the end of 1968 - 1812

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	225
	(b)	Number of Inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	817
	(c)	Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	151
(2)		Total number of dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.	161

2.	Houses Demolished In Clearance Areas:	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
			Persons	Families
	(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	6	-	-
	(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	3	3
	(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-
	Not in Clearance Areas:			
	(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	1	-	-
	(5) Local Authority Houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	2	1
	(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	12	-	-
	(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
3.	Unfit Houses Closed:	Number	Displaced during Year	
			Persons	Families
	(1) Under Sections (16) 4, 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
	(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
	(3) Parts of building closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
4.	Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which defects were remedied	Number		
	(1) After informal action by Local Authority	126		
	(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Housing Act, 1957, Sections 9 & 16	-		
	(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	4		
5.	Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)	
	Position at end of year			
	(1) Retained for temporary accommodation: (a) Under Section 48 (b) Under Section 17 (2) (c) Under Section 46	- - -	- - -	- - -
	(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-	-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.	Number of Houses (1) -	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2) -
7. Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants, etc.	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of:	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	1	-
(b) Approved by local authority	1	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	1
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	1
(e) Work completed	-	1
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-
8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
Action during the year		
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	96	
(b) Applications approved by local authority	84	
(c) Work completed	90	

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The number of houses at the end of the year was 7,398 of which 7,147 were inhabited.

Approximately 60 houses have still to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme to the end of 1968.

One quarter of all dwellings in the town are Council Houses, mainly living room, scullery, three bedrooms and bathroom type although in recent years the emphasis has been on building flats. The remainder are mostly terraced stone built houses, of sound construction, built around the beginning of this century, many of which lack modern amenities. A good number of house owners, mainly owner-occupiers, have made applications for Standard Grants, as will be seen from the preceding table.

The total number of the waiting list for Corporation houses at the end of the year was 422.

Number of applicants for Corporation flats	165
" " " " " bungalows	..	61	
" " " " " houses	..	196	

Particulars of Housing Schemes in hand or contemplated:

In hand:	Nil
Contemplated:	56 houses



A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF OUR LEGACY FROM THE PAST

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Type of business	No. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Wash-hand basins)	No. of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Sinks)	No. of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Greengrocers and provision dealers	55	46	55	55
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc.)	9	9	9	9
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.)	-	-	-	-
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	19	15	19	19
Bakers and/or confectioners	14	14	14	14
Fried fish shops	12	12	-	-
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	10	10	-	-
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments	52	52	52	52
Others	4	-	-	-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16

REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of Inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	-	-
" " (Storage and Sale)	65	12
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	20	5
Total	85	17

MILK SUPPLYSAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT

(a) Samples for Biological Examination

	No. of Samples	R E S U L T S			Contaminated or Inconclusive
		Positive	Negative	Equivocal	
Total number submitted	422				
Results:					
(i) Tuberculosis		-	36	-	-
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test		75	320	27	-
(iii) Whey Test		32	17	-	12
(iv) Brucellosis - Culture Test		15	18	-	8
(v) " - Biological Test		5	32	-	-

Investigation of ten farms was carried out during the year.

In case No. 1 one animal was isolated from twenty-six in the herd. This animal was subsequently sold at the auction.

In case No. 2 eight animals out of a herd of forty-two were isolated. The milk from these animals was sent for pasteurisation, the animals subsequently being sold at the auctions.

In case No. 3 three animals out of a herd of fifteen were suspected and gave inconclusive results to any tests. These were re-tested at a later date and cleared.

In case No. 4 two animals were isolated from a herd of fourteen. Both were sold immediately through the auctions.

In case No. 5 one animal from a herd of twenty gave inconclusive results to any tests. The animal was subsequently re-tested on two occasions. Both results were negative.

In case No. 6 one animal from a herd of thirty-five gave an inconclusive result, further testing proving negative.

In case No. 7 five animals from a herd of seventeen were isolated, and the milk sent for pasteurisation. The farmer intends disposing of these animals at the auctions.

In case No. 8 six animals from a herd of forty-two were isolated, the milk being sent for pasteurisation. Again the animals will be disposed of at the auctions.

In case No. 9 one animal from a herd of thirty-three was isolated. The farmer sent this animal to the auction the day following the notification of infection.

In case No. 10 twelve animals from a herd of forty-four were isolated. Again the milk is being sent for pasteurisation, and the farmer intends disposing of the infected animals at the auction.

Most of the infected cows sent to the auctions from the farms were sent into the beef ring where presumably they were bought for slaughter only. The forty animals which have been isolated during the year may be disposed of at any auction. Thus a person purchasing is unaware that the animal is a *Brucella* organism excreter. It would be more satisfactory if infected animals which are found could be disposed of solely for slaughter. It is anticipated that herds in the Borough will now be kept reasonably clear of the disease, as farmers are regularly sending samples of any herd addition or newly calved beast that they may have.

In order to evaluate the extent of *Brucella* infection in herds not subject to normal sampling - i.e. herds from which milk is sent to a pasteurising plant, thirty-eight samples were taken from bulk milk consigned to a dairy for pasteurisation. The milk from 18 farms was sampled. Infection was found in 19 samples affecting 5 different farms. The remainder of the farms were clear. Four of the five farmers have isolated their infected beasts for their own benefit. No further action has been taken as the milk is adequately pasteurised at the dairy.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have approximately 170 herds in Lancashire in the Brucellosis (Accredited Herd) Scheme, but unfortunately there are very few farmers in this area participating in this scheme. In view of the extent of sampling carried out and the concern that farmers are now showing when we find *Brucella* infected animals, I hope that several will now considering entering this scheme. As several farmers are now aware of the risk they face by consuming infected milk on their own farm or by handling an infected animal at calving time, this may well be an added spur to enter the Scheme.

However, until the Ministry commence an eradication scheme with compulsory slaughter, this disease will be a major health hazard in the coming years.

(b)

The four samples of untreated milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, there being no apparent reason for their failure. The fifteen samples which were void were taken on two occasions during the summer when the weather was too warm for a satisfactory test to be performed. These were all resampled and on each occasion proved satisfactory.

Samples for Statutory Tests:

	No. of Samples	R E S U L T S		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(1) Methylene Blue Test	57	38	19	15
Heat Treated Milk:				
(1) Methylene Blue Test	3	3	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test		3	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test		2	-	-

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream is no longer made in the town.

There are on the register 65 retailers who sell, almost exclusively, pre-packed ice-cream. In addition there are 4 motor vehicles from neighbouring authorities from which ice-cream is sold in the district.

12 inspections were made during the year.

6 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. 5 were Grade I and 1 was Grade II.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Excluding the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses, 195 inspections were made to premises preparing and/or selling food. The following notices were served and complied with:

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With</u>
Informal:	2	3
Verbal:	1	1

The work carried out in respect of these notices was:

Uncovered food, painting and decoration, provision of sinks, wash basins and hot water, with soap, towels and nail brushes, repair of structural defects.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The importance of cleanly practices is stressed to all food traders and others handling food, and no opportunity is missed of speaking to various organisations or of prominently displaying clean food posters.

FOOD POISONING

A mild attack of food poisoning occurred at a local Day Nursery in December. Sixteen children and staff were affected. Samples of the food and faecal samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. The food was shown to contain no organisms of the food poisoning group, but in several of the faecal samples *Clostridium welchii* was found. Those affected recovered within twenty-four hours.

The cause of this outbreak could not definitely be established. The kitchen practice could not be criticized. Personal hygiene was strongly emphasised to members of the staff.

MEAT INSPECTIONPUBLIC ABATTOIR

Slaughtering is carried out at the Abattoir by the North East Lancashire Meat Wholesalers Ltd., on their own behalf and for any other butcher requiring animals slaughtered, at charges agreed by the Corporation.

Improvements were carried out to the Abattoir in 1951/52, additional lairage provided in 1953, and again in 1962 and a refrigerator and an overhead weighing scale were installed in 1955. The N.E.L. Wholesalers Ltd. installed a deep freeze refrigerator which came into use on the 1st January, 1960. Every endeavour is made to ensure that slaughtering takes place under the most hygienic conditions

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Two private slaughterhouses were licensed, these being the Pendle Co-operative Society's Slaughterhouse in Stanley Street, and that of C. Wilkinson & Son (Colne) Ltd., at the rear of 5 Market Street. In the latter named, slaughtering was recommenced at the beginning of September after a lapse of 10 months.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

1968

	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouses		Totals
		Stanley Street	Rear 5 Market St.	
Cows	4128	-	-	4128
Cattle other than cows	2590	628	193	3411
Sheep and Lambs ...	13184	2271	797	16252
Pigs	2093	1097	154	3344
Calves	220	-	-	220
Totals	22215	3996	1144	27355

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT1968

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3411	4128	220	16252	3344	-
Number inspected	"	"	"	"	"	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - whole carcasses condemned	23	58	22	87	10	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1492	2760	3	3518	420	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	44.42	68.26	11.36	22.18	12.86	-
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	11	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.03	-	-	-	0.33	-
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

IMPORTED MEAT

The following quantity of Imported Meat was distributed from the Abattoir during the year:

Total Nett Weight - 33 tons 9 cwts. 2 qtrs. 1 lb.

MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNEDMEAT AND OFFAL

From disease other than Tuberculosis:

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat:	...	16	10	3	4					
Offal:	...	23	12	2	23					
							40	3	1	27

From Tuberculosis:

Meat	...	-	-	-	-
Offal:	...		1	0	17

1 0 17

Total 40. 4. 2. 24.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

Condemned meat and offal from the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses is disposed of through trade channels. It is collected twice weekly, and is used for the manufacture of tallows, grease, bone meal and fertilisers. The meat is stained with a green dye at the Abattoir.

OTHER FOODS

137 certificates were issued to cover the following items of foodstuffs examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Canned Meat	3.	0.	7.	
Canned Vegetables		3.	19.	
Canned Fruit	4.	1.	26.	
Canned liver		2.	14.	
Canned Soup		1.	5.	
Canned Fish			7.	
Canned Milk Pudding			10.	
Canned Animal Food		1.	1.	
Solid Pack Apples		3.	23.	
Pork	2.	1.	25.	
Chicken		1.	27.	
Potatoes	2.	0.	0.	
Bacon			10.	
Frozen Egg		1.	0.	
Boiled Sweets		1.	7.	
Goods damaged by fire		2.	17.	
Preserve		1.	2.	
Frozen Foods	11.	2.	17.	
<hr/>				
Total	1.	8.	3.	21.
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These goods were disposed of by controlled tipping.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

This is a County Council Service. In addition to taking action on foods not of the nature, substance or quality conforming with recognised standards, the County Council is responsible for investigating complaints of foreign bodies found in foodstuffs.

I N D E X

Abandoned Vehicles, removal of	35	Laboratory Facilities	11
Abattoir	50	Legal Proceedings	31
Ambulance	12	Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963	49
Analysis of food by Public Analyst	53	LOCAL ACTS AND REGULATIONS	17
Animals Slaughtered	50	Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations	22
Ante-Natal Clinic	12	Maternity Home	12
Area of Borough	4	Meat Inspection	50, 53
Atmospheric Pollution	39	Medical Comforts - Loan of	16
		Mental Health	15
		Midwifery	16
		Milk Supply	47, 48
Baby Foods	14	Minor Ailment Clinic	14
Bacteriological Examinations	11	Movable Dwellings and Camping Sites	35
Births:			
Comparative tables	7, 9	National Assistance Act, 1948:	
Still	6, 10	Burial of the Dead	16
Live	6, 10	Nuisances Recorded and Abated	31
Birth Rate	6, 10		
Brucellosis in Cattle	47, 48	Offensive Trades	35
		Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	37
Carcasses Inspected and Condemned	51	Operation Springclean	22, 25
Children's Act 1948	15	Ophthalmic Clinic	14
Child Welfare	15	Orthoptic Clinic	14
Child Welfare Clinic	14	Pathological Examinations	11
Chiropody	14, 13	Pet Shops	36
Clean Air Act	37	Population	4
Clean Food Campaign	49	Poultry Inspection	49
Clearance Areas	43	Premature Infants	12
Clinics for Children	14	Principal Industries	4
Closet Accommodation	28	Private Slaughterhouses	50
Committee	1	Public Cleansing	29
Common Lodging Houses	35		
Condemned Meat & Food	52, 53	Rainfall	5
Convalescent Home Care	13	Rateable Value	5
		Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector:	
Day Nurseries	15	Introduction	21-24
Deaths:		Report of the Medical Officer of Health:	
Comparative Tables	7, 9	Introduction	3
Infant	6, 10	Rivers and Streams	27
Maternal	6	Rodent Control	34, 35
Principal Causes	8, 10		
Death Rate	6, 10	SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES	26
Dental Clinic	14	Sanitary Inspections	30, 31
Disinfestation	40	School Health	13
Disposal of Condemned Meat and Offal	53	Schools: Sanitary Accommodation & Heating	41
Drainage and Sewerage	27	Sewage Disposal	27
		Shops within the Borough	36
Factories Inspections	32	Smoke Control	38, 39
Factories - Outwork	33	Smoke Control Areas	38
Family Planning Association	15	Speech Therapy	14
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	49	Staff	2
FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION	46	STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	4 -10
Food Poisoning	49	Swimming Baths and Pools	41
Food Premises within the Borough	46		
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES	11-16	Temperature	5
Hearing Aid Repair Service	13	Tuberculosis	
Home Help	16	Chest Clinic	13
Home Nursing	16	New Cases & Mortality	20
Hospitals	11, 12	No. on Register	13
Houses - No. of	4	Twilight Areas	23-4
HOUSING	42, 45	Vaccination	18
		Vaccination Clinics	14
Ice Cream	49	Venereal Diseases Clinics	13
Immunisation	14		
Immunisation Clinic	14	Water Supply	26, 27
Imported Meat	52		
Industrial Air Pollution	38		
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES	18-20		
Infectious Diseases Notification	18, 19		
Institutional Provision for:			
Persons in Need of Care and Attention	11		
Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate			
Infants and Homeless Infants	15		

